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Does College Education Pay?

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Conclusion.

While the reasons set out herein may not be emphatically conclusive, yet the inexorable fact remains that the suggestion is not popular with the bar, and, if enacted into law, would deprive many a "briefless barrister" of some "mighty good" reading.

With profound respect for those who take the other view but with abiding faith in your concurring with the *amicus curiae*, this brief is now

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN J. HOWE.

DOES COLLEGE EDUCATION PAY?

Newspaper and magazine discussions have developed differences of opinion as to whether or not college education pays. Those who take a negative view of the question point to many successful Americans who have not had the advantage of training in the higher institutions of learning, but the Indianapolis News, as a result of careful study of the congressional directory, concludes that the question must be answered affirmatively so far as it applies to composition of the national legislative body.

Three hundred and eighty members of the present House and Senate are graduates of colleges or universities. The University of Michigan is represented by twenty-seven alumni, the University of Virginia by twenty, Harvard by nineteen, Yale by thirteen, Wisconsin by ten, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa and Georgia following in the order named. Only 28 per cent of the members do not report having attended a college or university. It will be seen that in comparison with the ratio of college men to the general population the percentage in Congress is very large.

No doubt the tendency of the people to select successful lawyers and other professional men as their representatives in the House and Senate accounts for the large proportion of Congressmen with college degrees. The figures do not prove that all college men are successful, or that college training is essential to success.—Louisville Times, March 4, 1916.